

JACKSON COUNTY SENTINEL

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GAINESBORO, TENN., THURSDAY, SEPT. 4, 1919

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

The True Meaning of Being A Patriotic Citizen.

For the past two or three years we have heard a great deal about "Patriotism." All thru the war the American people were urged to be patriotic and support their government. They demonstrated, beyond a doubt, the fact that they are the most patriotic people on earth. They made every necessary sacrifice for winning the war.

Patriotism, literally means, "Love of Country," but it is frequently used in referring to other things in the sense of loyalty. Doubtless, if we were to ask our business men, "what we must do to be patriotic" they would tell us "to patronize home industry." If we should ask our merchants, "what we must do to be patriotic," they would tell us, "to purchase our merchandise from home merchants and not from mail-order houses." If we should ask our bankers, "what we must do to be patriotic," they would tell us, "to deposit our money in our home banks and not in banks of our neighboring counties."

The teachers of Jackson County High School wants the people of Jackson county to investigate their own school before any other. We say "their own school," because it is supported by every taxpayer of the county. When the taxpayers of this county, who have children to educate, send them away to school, they pay double for their education. Not only that, but we are supporting our neighbors institutions instead of our own.

We take this opportunity to say that the Jackson County High School offers the full four year High School course as prescribed by the State Board of Education. The faculty is composed of teachers of experience, who have spent a great deal of time in preparing themselves for their lines of work. Not only is the literary work up to the standard, but to those who desire to study music, we offer as good instruction as they will find anywhere.

The County Board of Education and the faculty of the school are exceedingly anxious for the boys and girls of the county to take advantage of the opportunities offered them by the County High School.

Harry T. Moore Prin., or J. C. Tinsley Asst. Prin. will answer gladly any question concerning the school.

TEACHERS' MEETING POSTPONED.

On account of the inclemency of the weather Saturday morning the teacher's monthly meeting was postponed until Saturday, Sept. 13th. The program for the 13th, will be the same as Aug. 30th.

The thirty-four teachers met at 1 p. m. Saturday, and was interestingly entertained for two hours by addresses made by John Murray, of Dale, Okla., Dallas Spurlock, of Georgia, Dr. J. H. Miller, of Lebanon and S. A. D. Smith, of Livingston. These speakers had the undivided and profound attention of every teacher and visitor present.

I wish every teacher in the county and every one interested in the cause of education could have heard these men.

Jackson county should be proud of Mr. Murray and Mr. Spurlock. If sincerity stands

for anything, and I believe it stands for much, these two men will make their profession and life a success.

I hope every teacher in the county will be present at the next meeting. I admire a teacher's loyalty to the cause of education and to the county Supt.

Those of you who have five year certificates that expire next July and expect them to be made permanent certificates, would be surprised if you are weighed in the balances and found wanting, for your disloyalty in attending institutes. The law touching on the subject is, "No certificate can be changed to a permanent certificate without a request from the county Supt." I say this, that you may so act that you will feel free to ask your five year certificate changed to a permanent one, and I will not have to hesitate or refuse to ask it of the State Supt.

Again urging every teacher to attend the institutes, I am,

Respectfully,
W. L. Dixon, Co. Supt.

STAY AT HOME BOYS.

I one time left my home. I had often read what poets said, in song and story, of Eden's beautiful land, where Adam and Eve rinsed out the sins and hung out their duds upon the line to dry.

And I heard of seads of lads, that left their homes and made a million bones. Then I looked around on my old town. It looked good to me no more. I said I cannot stay here, it is not the thing. I will also go where the Lord broke his apron string, and spilled his blessings rich and rare and pick up my fortune there.

I'll bid my wife's kinfolks adieu. And go and stand in some other land, with my fingers in the jam. To some Eutopia I'll fly, where the goodies are stacked up high, and fill my craw. To Eldorado I will stroll, where the streams are lined with grains or gold, and fill my pockets full. I will go away off, where the woodchucks die with the whooping cough, and get my share. I'll dig down long and dig down strong and make my Jack and come on back.

So I went away to Arkansas. They told me I would find the money hanging on the vine, but just as old aunt Dinah told me, there was nothing of the kind. And the weather was so cold I thought I would freeze.

Jackson county is "A Rock in a weary land." Best under the milkway. Hang up your hat and stay with us.

The Home Loving Slicker.

PRIMARY PUPILS DOING EXCELLENT WORK.

Primary Department Honor Roll.

1st. Grade.

John Hampton Vernon.
Hayden Burris.
Rhoda Dudney.
Ernest Reeves.
Fowler Young.
Sallie Keene Gist.
Marie Gentry.
Cordell Brooks.

2nd. Grade.

Willie Dudney.
Selina May Allen.
Lola B. Allen.
Anna Clay Rush.
Anna Lee Smith.
Christine Roberts.
Pearly Whittaker.
Mary Ferguson Gaines.
Mary Clay Rush.
Ray Anderson.

Beginning with this week credits for the honor roll will be given as follows: For promptness and readiness, must be on time with books, tablet and pencil. (parents please note this and see that your child comes on time prepared for work) for each good lesson, for quiet work during school hours,

THE TEACHER'S REWARD.

It is peculiarly and strikingly strange that the generous hearted American people, who poured out their riches so prodigally in response to every patriotic, every charitable appeal, and who accorded such enthusiastic and liberal support to every measure and to every group that helped win the war, should have neglected to properly encourage and reward the services of one of the noblest professions in the field of human activities—a profession that, in lofty ideals, in unselfish principles, in sacred responsibilities, stands out without an equal in the professions of men.

We wish to speak with whatever power and authority we may have and with such words as we may command, some measure of consideration for the foster fathers and mothers of children of school age—the school teachers of the United States.

There is no class of workers of whom is demanded so much. Into our keeping is committed the minds, the bodies, and the very souls of children in the tender and formative years of their lives, and we, receiving these children, can indeed be said to hold in the hollow of our hands the future of America. We the guardians of the children over whom we preside, are expected to watch over and care for them as if they were our very own, to drill them in the arts and sciences, to train them for business and citizenship, to instruct them and to do for them those things which their parents would do had they the training and the leisure.

No class has assumed so heavy a burden and a responsibility with such willingness as these consecrated men and women. No class has performed its increasingly heavy task more devotedly, more conscientiously and with less thought of self. No class served its country more wholeheartedly, more loyally, during the trying and tempestuous times of war, day by day pursuing its rounds of duty, day by day helping the young people and through the children and parents, to see the struggle in its true light, thus securing the cooperation of the community in every measure undertaken by the government to win the war.

The teachers of America have made this nation their everlasting debtor. They have heralded to the remotest parts of the earth the basic principles of liberty and freedom. They have instilled into the minds of children the urgent need of trained men and educated women until our best schools are modern workshops from which skilled and competent workers come forth. Had the teachers of America not done their work so well this republic would not outlast the span of a generation.

What have teachers received in return for this? We have received little of honor and somewhat less of pay. Other classes have prospered; other classes through powerful organizations have secured generous wages. We have no spokesman, however, to demand even the simple justice of a living wage, so to us is given the pre-war pittance, so meager, so pitifully inadequate, that it places a burning brand of shame and disgrace upon this nation.

The men and women who are

making the Americans of tomorrow are being treated with less consideration than the janitors who sweep out the buildings in which we are employed; we are earning, on the average, less than the wages given to the scrub women employed in the public buildings of the United States government. Normal school graduates receive less salary than street sweepers; high school principals and superintendents less than section foremen; country school teachers less for instructing the farmer's children than he pays his hired man to feed his hogs.

In a certain town of Illinois, for instance, the average wage of fifteen miners for one month was \$217, while the average monthly salary of fifteen teachers in the same town was \$55. In another town a miner, who was an enemy alien, drew more than \$2,700 last year. While the salary of the high-school principals in the same town was \$765. We welcome with all our hearts the long-belated recognition that is being given to the man who works with his hands. We believe that this same workingman will be the first to join with us in asking better pay for those who teach his children.

No wonder there are fifty thousand vacancies in the teaching forces of the schools. No wonder the ranks are being filled with weak men and immature women who merely use the profession as a stepping stone to something better. No wonder there are thirty thousand teachers in the United States who have had no schooling beyond the eighth grade. Little wonder indeed, that seven million school children are being trained by teachers, mere boys and girls themselves, who have had no professional education whatever.

When we consider that 74,000 teachers of America are paid an average salary of \$630 a year; when moreover, we consider the fact that living costs have actually advanced 103 per cent since the beginning of the war, thereby cutting the buying power of the insignificant salaries in half, we can easily determine that only a fool or a martyr would choose teaching as a profession, or would long remain in it unless these terrible conditions are swiftly remedied.

What a crime is this! What an indictment! What an unpardonable sin at the doors of an enlightened people who now find themselves at the head and forefront of the democracies of the world. How can we better prepare for the great undertaking of reconstruction than by setting ourselves immediately to remedying this perilous condition? In these trying and chaotic times when the world is beset by unrest, by anarchy, by revolution, by the brood of appalling evils that follow in the wake of war, we must make sure that the foundations of our republic are firmly and permanently set.

The peace and security of the world of the future will be in the safekeeping of the generation now in our schools. The boys and girls must weave up the raveled sleeve of civilization. Their hands must minister to the wounds of the nations. Their minds must meet and solve the difficult and crucial problems that will be their inheritance.

Their hearts must be so imbued with the horrors of war and with the poverty and anguish that inevitably follow in its wake that they in their time will enter upon it only as a last resort in national self-defense or in support of some great principle of humanity.

Never has there been a more urgent need for high minded, great hearted, splendidly trained 100 per cent American instructors to drive home the vital lessons that these times hold. Never has the future of the nation been so clearly committed into the hands of the teachers. And yet thousands of men and women of ability who would prefer to teach are reluctantly leaving their chosen calling forced by the hard necessities of their very existence.

The teachers asks no largess at the hands of fortune. We enter our profession for service, not riches. We invest years and money in preparation for our life work, and the knowledge we gain is shared with others who themselves use it to their own profit. Then why shouldn't we by every right and in all justice expect a return that will permit us and our dependents to live decently and in comfort.

In every community reached by the press, there are readers of foresight, of vision, broad-minded men and thoughtful women who will see, perhaps have long since seen the critical and compelling importance of this problem. We should direct this appeal to them. We should urge them to compare the salaries of their teachers with the wages of those who are doing work of equal value. This would be a challenge in the facts that will stir the community to action.

Let each community invest in schools so that it may thereby invest in training manhood and womanhood that can play their part in the great period of rebuilding and reconstruction that lies before us. Let each community set for its goal, as far as practicable, a minimum wage of at least \$1,000 a year for the teachers of America. This perhaps would cost the nation as much as we spent so gloriously in but one week of the great war.

We are not pleading for the welfare of some single professions; we are not pleading for a special class; we are pleading for America; for her larger, her brighter, her richer future, for the fulfillment of her glorious promise. We are pleading for a coming race of men and women who shall be qualified to make complete the work of our forefathers who founded this nation and dedicated it to liberty, and who will bring to full fruition the new victories that we have won in freedoms cause. We are pleading for a wider teachings of the principles, the purposes, and the ideals of this nation that all men shall know her meaning and shall have equal access to her opportunities.

Dallas Spurlock.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Correspondents will please mail their letters in time to reach the office not later than Tuesday. To insure publication all articles must be signed by the writer. No names will be published unless requested. We want the news from every part of the county and desire to secure good correspondents where we have none. Phone or write the editor.

What Successful Farmers Are Doing in Other Counties.

D. D. Freeborn, of Washington County, has made a wonderful success on a twenty-five acre farm. He has done it by systematically rotating his crops, and the growing of purebred poultry.

The writer was privileged on August 23 to go over the farm in company with the owner. We visited one eight-acre corn to which had been applied twenty-two two horse wagon loads of poultry manure, and an equal amount of stable manure. The corn looked so promising that the most conservative farmer estimates that it will yield 80 bushel or 16 barrels per acre. Near this is a one-half acre field of red kidney beans, and a two-acre patch of corn which is following oats. Some other stubble land is carrying a good crop of clover, which makes a pasture for his four dairy cows.

August 15 Mr. Freeborn sold all of his hens at 27 cents a pound, and he has thoroly renovated his poultry house with one of the tar products applied with a spray pump. He followed this by scattering lime everywhere.

It seemed strange to find a poultry farm without a single hen on it, but after we crossed the creek we found 475 March hatched pullets that have already started to lay, and are waiting anxiously to get into winter quarters.

Mr. Freeborn has selected his hens for size as well as egg production, and finds therefore that when his yearlings and two year olds, weighing upwards of four pounds, go on the market, they have yielded a profit over the dollar that each has cost.

Supplies purchased by Mr. Freeborn consists of meat scraps, oyster shells, grit charcoal, some wheat shorts, barley, oats, egg cases, fillers and flats. On the New York market last year he received an average of 55½ cents a dozen for eggs. During this year gross receipts were \$1,860 from 393 hens. He finds little trouble in having his fowls produce eleven dozen eggs—\$6.33 per hen—the first year. Expenditures per hen for supplies not produced on the farm, approximate \$1.30.

Mr. Freeborn is a keen-eye Canadian, and has made a profit from a small gasoline motor driven grist mill which he installed on his farm.

E. J. Weams, of Greene county, declined to accept \$100 from Charles Heyes for a Percheron filly, foaled May 1. The offer was made August 22. The colt was sired by a purebred Percheron stallion, but its dam is a grade mare.

The general price for colts sired by scrub stallions is just half the amount which Mr. Weams refused for his splendid Percheron.

Many farmers thruout the State are reaping rewards from the purebred campaign put on last year in ten counties of the State by the division of agricultural extension. The campaign reached two counties out of each of the five districts in which the division of extension operates. Greene happened to be one in this division.

The cost of breeding and raising purebred horses, as well as all other farm animals and fowls is very little more than for other (continued to page 4)